VII/83

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COORG,

for the quinquennium 1892–93 to 96–97,

BY

E. MARSDEN, Esq., B. A.,

Inspector of Schools.

WITH REVIEW BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL D. ROBERTSON, I. S. C.,

Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BENGAL LIBRARY

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, (Educational),—No. 2038, dated Bangalore, the 23rd December 1897.

READ—

Letter from the Commissioner of Coorg No. 963, dated the 3rd July 1897, submitting the report on Public Instruction in Coorg for the period 1892—93 to 1896—97.

ORDER THEREON.—No. 2038, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD DECEMBER 1897.

The delay in submitting the report on Public Instruction in Coorg during the quinquennium 1892—93 to 1896—97 is regretted. The Commissioner transmitted the Inspector's report with his letter above read, but it had to be returned for revision as the general arrangement of matter and sub-division of the report according to subjects did not, as directed by the Government of India in their letter No. $9\frac{\text{Education}}{279}$, dated 18th July 1895, correspond with that adopted by Mr. Nash in his review for the quinquennium 1887-88 to 1891—92. The revised report was received in this office only on the 27th October last, and certain supplemental tables which should have been embodied in it were received only on the 25th ultimo after the report was put in type. These tables have been printed as Appendix F.

2. Although the statistics for 1896—97 do not compare favourably with those for the past four years, a result which is attributed to the last quarter of the year having been unusually unhealthy and to the unfavourable season, which told adversely upon coffee and other crops, the general results during the period 1892—93 to 1896—97 show a steady progress when compared with the previous quinquennium as will be seen from the following table :—

Average annual No. of		Average annual No. of pupils attending.		Average annual amount of fees collected in		Average annual amount of expenditure on	
A. Public Institutions	*B.* Private Institutions	*A.* Public Institutions	*B.* Private Institutions	*A.* Public Institutions	*B.* Private Institutions	*A.* Public Institutions	*B.* Private Institutions
1887—88 to 1891—92.							
75	26	4,209	379	7,814	...	40,111	...
1892—93 to 1896—97.							
78	40	4,967	582	10,016	...	42,289	...

3. The Central School in Mercara continues to do fair work, though the knowledge of English displayed by some of the more advanced pupils is, seeing that the school has an Englishman as Head Master, disappointing. The Chief Commissioner is, however, aware that Mr. Moss devotes much energy to the instruction of his pupils and believes that better results may be anticipated. The Central School is the only institution in Coorg which trains pupils up to the Matriculation Standard, the other (St. Mark's School) of a similar status having been closed during 1895—96. The number of candidates who appeared for and passed the Matriculation Examination from the Central School during the past six years is as follows :—

	Number presented.	Number passed.
1891—92	33	4
1892—93	14	1
1893—94	9	1
1894—95	12	2
1895—96	14	7
1896—97	15	3

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, (Educational)—No. 2038, dated Bangalore, the 23rd December 1897.

The comparatively poor results of the past year are attributed by the Head Master to his having allowed all the boys in the VI. Form, with the exception of one, to present themselves for the examination. The Chief Commissioner is aware of the advantages that would be secured by the transfer of the boarders attached to this school to a new building to be erected close to the school, but he regrets that the existing financial pressure does not permit him to move in the matter at present.

4. The English School at Virajendrapet has made satisfactory progress during the last five years: the attendance has increased and the results of the various examinations are good.

5. Although female education shows considerable progress during the past five years, yet the attendance of girls and the result of the primary examination during 1896—97 compare unfavourably with those for 1895—96: the total number of girls under instruction fell from 897 in 1895—96, 886 in 1894—95, 892 in 1893—94, 889 in 1892—93 to 801 in 1896—97.

It is a matter for regret that the Mahomedans in Coorg do not realise the value of education.

The Chief Commissioner notes with much satisfaction the evident interest taken by Parayas in education, and the Commissioner should consider and report upon the advisability of allotting scholarships to Paraya children similar to those now provided for Mahomedans.

6. The schools in Coorg are at present under the charge of Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, Madras Presidency, but a proposal to transfer them to the charge of the Inspector of the Western Circle is now under consideration. As this change may come into force before the report for the current year is submitted, Colonel Robertson desires to place on record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Marsden to the Coorg Educational Department.

K. D. ERSKINE, CAPTAIN,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

To—The Government of India, with covering letter
" Commissioner of Coorg.
" Inspector of Schools.

No 963, dated Mercara, the 3rd July 1897.

From—G F. Meiklejohn, Esq., Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore

With reference to your office Endorsement No.219 of the 23rd February last, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 1 Education—30-41 of the 12th idem and requesting that the quinquennial report showing the progress of education in Coorg be submitted soon after the close of 1896—97, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner the enclosed report received from the Inspector of Schools in Coorg with his docket No. 34 of the 25th ultimo, together with appendices A to E and the general tables I to VIII.

2. The average number of pupils under instruction yearly from the year 1892—93 to 1896—97 was 4,967 against 4,209 during the five years 1887—88 to 1891—92. The average amount of fees collected came to Rs. 10,016 a year during the last five years against Rs. 7,813 during 1887—88 to 1891—92.

3. The number of schools remained nearly stationary. In 1892—93 only 77 boys passed the different examinations while last year 473 passed, which would seem to indicate considerable progress.

4. Female education has also advanced somewhat. The yearly average number of girls attending school during the five years 1887 to 1891 being only 619 against 807 for the period under report. The girls' school at Virajendrapet opened in 1893 has been very successful but the girls' school at Mercara opened recently has not been so The reason no doubt is that Virajendrapet is surrounded by the homes of the Coorg children, while in Mercara the Coorgs are chiefly officials who, most of them, keep their families in the country, going home on Sunday.

5. The Inspector placed on record in 1893 that "nearly every Coorg boy and quite 25 per cent of the Coorg girls are at school," and the Chief Commissioner stated in his review that, 'though education in Coorg, as far as 'both boys and girls of the Coorgs proper are concerned, compares favourably 'with any other province in India, yet the children of the lower classes con-'tinue to remain extremely backward.' No doubt the ryots in North Coorg still do not show any great keenness to have their children educated, but since the above remark was written there has been a decided advance in the education of the lower classes to which the Chief Commissioner particularly referred, Pariah schools having been opened in Kodlipet and in Somavarpet, and the one at Hebbale, which was closed, having been reopened.

6. The Central School, Mercara, the most important educational institution in the province, which at the beginning of the quinquennial period was losing ground, has, I am glad to say, recovered itself since the return of Mr. C. W. Moss from Burma, the attendance having increased by 15 per cent. As recognized by the Chief Commissioner in his review on the annual report on public instruction in Coorg, dated 9th July 1895, the great want of this school is that the boarders should have accommodation 'in the school compound under 'the eye of the Head Master instead of being lodged at a distance where it is difficult to exercise over them the necessary control.' Although it has been recognized throughout the five years under report that if this was done the rising generation of Coorgs would very greatly benefit, yet unfortunately financial considerations have always prevented the carrying out of the scheme.

7. From paragraph 30 of the report it should not be understood that the Virajendrapet Municipality, when it handed over the chief schools of the town to government, did so from economical motives, as it had at the same time to give up the Government grant for education of ⅔ths of the license fees or about Rs. 1,000 annually, so that it lost instead of gained, if, as stated in paragraph 19, the school is now self-supporting, the fees covering all expenditure. Mr Marsden has however not included in the expenditure the cost of buildings and repairs. In the educational report for 1894 the reason for the handing over of these

schools to Government is stated by Mr. Marsden to be as follows:—'The muni-'cipality finding the school too much for them to manage has very recently 'made it over to Government.'

8. In conclusion, as Mr. Marsden told me when he was up in Coorg in May last that he was on his last tour of inspection in Coorg, I would wish to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner how much education in Coorg owes to him. For 18 years he has been connected with the province, and his knowledge of the people and the country has been most valuable in the promotion and extension of education.

From the Commissioner of Coorg to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 1019, dated the 10th July 1897.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1264, dated the 6th September 1897, requesting that the Inspector of Schools may be asked to rearrange his report on the lines of Mr. Nash's review for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92 as desired by the Government of India in their letter No. 9 Education—279, dated 18th July 1895.

From the Commissioner of Coorg to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 2065, dated the 25th October 1897 resubmitting the report rewritten as directed.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Quinquennial Report showing the progress of Education in Coorg during the period 1892—93 to 1896—97.

(o)

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

This report is written in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in the Home Department letter No. $\frac{9 \text{ Education}}{271\text{-}80.}$ of the 18th July 1895, and shows the progress of education in Coorg during the period 1892—93 to 1896—97.

The general arrangement of matter in the report is, in obedience to the instructions conveyed in letter No. 1264 of the 6th ultimo from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner made to correspond with that adopted in the "Review" of Mr. Nash. The figures furnished in the general tables, however, are those for the 31st March 1897.

2. The figures for 1896—97 do not compare favourably with those of previous years. But this need not be regarded as a sign of retrogression. The year that came to a close on the 31st March last was in many respects unlike any that preceded it during the past decade. The last year's coffee crop was bad and the cardamom crop worse. The price of these commodities was also poor. The outturn of paddy is reported to have been much below the average. The last quarter of the year was unusually unhealthy in nearly every part of the province. This state of affairs had a very injurious effect on the progress of education.

CHAPTER II.

General Summary.

3. *General Statistics of Attendance.* The following table shows the number of schools, and the number of pupils in them at the end of each year from 1891—92 to 1896—97.

	1891—92		1892—93		1893—94		1894—95		1895—96		1896—97	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
A. Public Institutions.												
I. Secondary Schools.												
1. Government schools, English, for boys	1	282	1	268	1	302	2	658	2	673	2	647
2. Do do Vernacular do	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	173	1	138	...	...
3. Municipal do English do	1	196	1	258	1	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Aided do do do	1	22	1	17	1	14	1	11	1	10	...	...
II. Primary Schools.												
1. Government schools, English, for boys	3	138	3	150	3	178	3	187	3	179	3	112
2. Do Superior Vernacular do	2	161	2	160	2	152	2	150	2	178	3	255
3. Do do do for girls	...	...	...	...	1	73	1	97	1	89	1	74
4. Do Rural Primary for boys	57	3,129	57	3,280	56	3,322	56	3,386	57	3,382	57	3,143
5. Municipal schools Anglo-Vernacular do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Do do do for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41
7. Do do do for boys	5	399	6	380	6	385	6	248	7	337	7	249
8. Do do do for girls	1	25	2	97	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Aided schools for boys	5	205	4	210	4	194	4	206	4	196	4	165
10. do do for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Special Schools.												
1. Government Normal school ...	1	10	1	10	1	11	1	13	1	13	1	10
Total Public Schools.....	77	4,567	78	4,830	77	4,985	77	5,129	79	5,195	79	4,696
B. Private Institutions.												
Unaided indigenous	27	437	43	606	50	716	35	586	31	583	41	419
Grand Total.....	104	5,004	121	5,436	127	5,701	112	5,715	110	5,778	120	5,115

From the above it will be seen that the number of public schools on the whole remained almost stationary during the quinquennium under report,

but that the attendance in them increased steadily till the close of the year 1895—96 and fell off at the close of the following year. The causes of this decrease, which it is believed are only temporary, are noted above in paragraph 2. The number of private schools varies every year.

4. *Proportion of pupils to population.* The following table shows the total number of pupils, male and female, and the proportion borne by that number to the total number of children of "school going age."

	Population			Scholars.			Percentages of male scholars to male population of school going age.	Percentages of female scholars to female population of school going age.	Percentages of total scholars to total population of school going age.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1891—92 ...	95,907	77,148	173055	4,212	792	5,004	29·27	6·84	19·27
1896—97 ...	...	...	...	4,314	801	5,115	29·987	6·921	19·704

5. In the following table, schools are classified *according to standard of instruction*:—

	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Private institutions.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1891—92	...	...	3	500	73	4057	1	10	27	437	104	5,004
1896—97	...	...	2	647	76	4039	1	10	41	419	120	5,115

6. In the following table pupils are classified *according to stage of instruction*:—

	Percentages of pupils in the:—					
	Collegiate stage.	High stage.	Middle stage.	Upper primary stage.	Lower primary stage (reading printed books)	Lower primary stage (not reading printed books)
1891—92	...	1·0	4·1	10·9	69·4	14·6
1896—97	...	1·6	6·2	20·5	57·7	13·9

7. In the next table, schools are divided into institutions under *public management* and institutions under *private management*.

	1891—92.		1896—97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1. Departmental institutions	64	3,720	67	4,241
2. Institutions maintained by Local and Municipal Boards...	7	620	8	290
3. Aided institutions	6	227	4	165
4. Private institutions	27	437	41	419
Total.....	104	5,004	120	5,115

The increase in the number of departmental schools is due to the conversion of certain municipal schools into Government Institutions, and the decrease in that of aided schools is due to the closing of the Mercara *St. Mark's School* and the *Basel Mission Upway School.*

The number of private schools varies every year. They are of a very ephemeral nature.

8. The following statement shows the race and creed of the pupils in schools in Coorg :—

	In public institutions.						In private institutions.					
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
1891—92	21	134	4,199	174	39	4,567	...	11	411	15	...	437
1896—97	3	112	4,401	150	30	4,696	...	...	416	3	...	419

The decrease in the number of Europeans is due to the closing of St. Mark's School about a year and a half ago.

9. The following statement shows the race and religion of the pupils in schools in Coorg from 1891—92 to 1896—97 :—

	1891—92	1892—93	1893—94	1894—95	1895—96	1896—97
Coorgs	2,721	2,892	2,974	3,165	3,125	2,833
Brahmans	157	175	158	141	168	151
Other Hindus	1,294	1,358	1,456	1,408	1.406	1,313
Parayas	27	61	66	63	130	104
Mahomedans	174	151	150	155	177	150
Native Christians	134	141	144	142	142	112
Europeans and Eurasians	21	17	13	9	11	3
Others	39	35	24	46	36	30
Total.....	4,567	4,830	4,985	5,129	5,195	4,696

10. The following *languages* are taught in schools in Coorg :—

Language.	In public schools.	In private schools.
	Number of pupils learning.	Number of pupils learning.
English	940	109
A Classical language	...	...
A Vernacular do	4,696	419

11. The following table shows the *social position* or *income* of the *parents* :—

	1891—92	1892—93	1893—94	1894—95	1895—96	1896—97
Belonging to richer classes	497	351	201	160	174	114
" middle "	1,309	1,657	1,523	1,565	1,657	1,552
" poorer "	2,761	2,822	3,261	3,404	3,364	3,030
Total.....	4,567	4,830	4,985	5,129	5,195	4,696

This table appears to indicate that the people of Coorg are gradually becoming poorer, and their income which is chiefly derived from their coffee gardens, cardamom *males* or paddy fields is gradually decreasing.

12. *General statistics of expenditure.* The expenditure on education is met from the following sources :—

(1). Imperial Funds Propor.

(2). Do do Plough-tax.

(3). Municipal Funds.

(4). School-fees.

(5). Endowment and other sources.

The following table gives a summary of the expenditure from these sources on institutions of all classes :—

Head of charges.	1891—92.						1896—97.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates and taxes (Plough tax).	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates and taxes (Plough tax).	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary ...	7,167	...	121	5,814	433	13,535	8,117	...	...	6,466	1,157	15,740
Primary... ...	2,098	6,564	2.120	2,642	704	14,128	9,555	1,202	2,845	3,250	1,369	18,221
Special	1,272	...	...	...	...	1,272	1,354	...	...	...	...	1,354
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction & Inspection.	4,238	...	...	...	...	4,238	2,167	...	...	...	...	2,167
Scholarships ...	1,530	...	...	...	984	2,514	1,375	...	...	...	1,120	2,495
Building & furniture....	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	350
Miscellaneous ...	2,756	...	...	...	660	3,416	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200
Total...	19,061	6,564	2,241	8,456	2,781	39,103	24,118	1,202	2,845	9,716	3,646	41,527

The expenditure from provincial revenues has remained almost stationary, while that from municipal funds, fees, and other sources has somewhat risen. Further statistics of expenditure will be found in General Tables II, IV and VII at the end of the report.

CHAPTER III.

Controlling Agencies.

13. There is no Director of Public Instruction for Coorg. The Inspector of Schools is the head of the department, his official superior being the Chief Commissioner. Up to the close of the year 1893—94, Coorg was under the Inspector of Schools of the Western Circle of the Madras Presidency. In 1894-95 it was transferred to the Central Circle to which it is still attached.

The Inspector visits the province once a year and inspects as many schools as possible. The Inspector is assisted by a Deputy-Inspector whose head quarters are at Mercara. He visits every school in the province at least twice a year. He is generally on tour for not less than 180 days in the year. No separate agency has been employed by Municipalities or other bodies for the supervision of schools maintained by them.

14. The following statement gives details of the work done by the Inspector and the Deputy-Inspector during the year 1896—97 :—

Name.	Race or creed.	Official designation.	Linguistic qualifications.	Service in years.	Miles travelled.			No. of inspection visits paid.			No. of days halted at Mercara, (Head-quarters.)			Remarks.
					1895—96.	1896—97.	Difference.	1895—96.	1896—97.	Difference.	1895—96.	1896—97.	Difference.	
E. Marsden Esq B. A.	European.	Inspector of Schools Central Circle.	High Proficiency. Hindustani and Persian, Higher standard Canarese	32	220	210	−10	35	30	−5	10	15	+5	
Mr. M. Raghunatha Rao.	Brahmin.	Deputy Inspector of Schools Coorg.	F. A., Canarese, Trained Madras Normal School, 1st Class Teacher's Certificate.	19	1,674	1,791	+117	201	202	+1	176	170	−6	

CHAPTER IV.

Collegiate Education.

15. There is no college in Coorg. The province is small and the policy of government has been instead of opening college classes, to bring the benefits of collegiate education within reach of the inhabitants by means of a liberal scheme of scholarships tenable at the large and well equipped first grade colleges at the presidency town and Bangalore. The only institution which works up to the Matriculation standard of the Madras University is the Mercara High School. During the quinquennium under report altogether 15 students passed the Matriculation Examination.

There are 5 annual scholarships for students of the Central High School, three being paid from Imperial Funds and two from the endowment. The latter are restricted in the first instance to Coorgs, while the former are open to candidates of any nationality. Details regarding the students holding these scholarships will be found in Appendix C., at the end of the report.

CHAPTER V.

Secondary Education.

16. Secondary schools are of two classes, Upper Secondary (or high) and Lower Secondary (or middle), the former reading for the Matriculation Examination of the University, the latter for a standard short of this, which may be English or Vernacular or a combination of the two. At the close of the year 1891—92 the number of the Upper Secondary schools was 1 and that of the Lower Secondary 2. Of the latter, one *viz.*, St. Mark's School, was closed in March 1896. The numbers now are one each. These schools are for boys. There are no secondary schools for girls. Secondary schools in Coorg contain primary departments.

17. *Stages of instruction* in secondary schools in Coorg are shown in the following table :—

		1891—92.	1892—93.	1893—94.	1894—95.	1895—96.	1896—97.
High	...	45	39	40	55	74	77
Middle	...	185	156	157	182	209	291
Upper Primary	...	85	102	119	161	162	215
Lower Primary. A. Reading printed books...		185	246	330	*437	*367	64
Lower Primary. B. Not reading do	...	...	...	...	*7	*9	...
Total.....		500	543	646	842	821	647

* One of the Vernacular schools was made a Middle school in 1894 and was again reduced in status two years after. Hence this increase.

18. *Central School, Mercara.* This institution prepares pupils for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. It was in charge of Mr. C. W. Moss, B. A., throughout the quinquennium. The following table shows the attendance, fees, and results of the various public examinations for the last 6 years.

	1891—92.	1892—93.	1893—94.	1894—95.	1895—96.	1896—97.
Attendance	282	268	302	308	317	324
Fees ... ... Rs....	2,854	2,508	2,640	2,780	2,932	2,891
Number of candidates that passed the Matriculation Examination...	4	1	1	3	7	3
Do do the Lower Secondary	...	5	9	14	16	15
Do do Primary ...	...	13	15	37	26	32

This school is provided with a good library and with apparatus for teaching gymnastics, natural philosophy and science. The accommodation, however, is not sufficient for the present attendance. In connection with this school there are two Boarding Houses. The number of boarders at the close of the year 1896—97 was 92 to 85 at the close of the year previous.

19. *Virajendrapet English School.* This school is next in importance to the Central school and has done well during the last 6 years. It was a municipal

institution till March 1894, and was made over to government by the municipality of Virajendrapet in April 1894, as it is self-supporting, the fees covering all expenditure. Information as to the attendance, fees &c., is furnished in the following table.

	1891—92.	1892—93.	1893—94.	1894—95.	1895—96.	1896—97.
Attendance	196	258	330	350	356	323
Fees ... ... Rs...	1,419	1,661	2,144	3,506	3,702	3,575
Number of pupils successful at the Lower Secondary Examination....	...	4	12	22	16	24
Do do Primary Examination..	...	13	22	40	49	32

The slight fall in the attendance and fees in 1896—97 was due to the unhealthiness of the season. This school is supplied with the necessary gymnastic apparatus and school furniture. It has a small library. The school house, however, is much too small for the present large attendance.

In the two secondary schools mentioned above, English is taught from the lowest class. The medium of instruction is the Vernacular in the primary department, and both English and the Vernacular in the secondary department.

20. The following table gives the results of the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations for 1891—92 and 1896—97 :—

	Schools under public management		Aided.		Unaided schools and private &c., students.		Total.	
	Competing schools.	Successful candidates.	Competing schools.	Successful candidates.	Competing schools.	Successful candidates.	Competing schools.	Successful candidates.
Matriculation Examination.								
1891—92	1	4	1	3	...	...	2	7
1896—97	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
Lower Secondary Examination								
1891—92	No examination was held during the year.							
1896—97 English ...	2	39	...	...	*11	6	2 schools 11 students	45
1896—97 Vernacular ...	†2	...	...	...	*3	2	2 schools & 3 students	2

*Private students;

†These were Primary schools where Lower Secondary classes had been opened as a tentative measure.

21. The Coorg Lower Secondary Examination was started in January 1892 as a test for the promotion of pupils to the Upper Secondary or high department. It has also been made a test for appointment to posts of the value of Rs. 15 and upwards. The rules regarding this examination will be found in Appendix A., at the end of this report.

22. The total expenditure on secondary schools in Coorg in 1891—92 and 1896—97 is given in the annexed table.

	From provincial Revenues.	From Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.
1891—92 ... Rs...	7,167	121	5,814	433	13,535
Percentage to total expenditure.	52·9	·9	42·9	3·2	100
1896—97 ... Rs....	8,117	...	6,466	1,157	15,740
Percentage to total expenditure.	51·6	...	41·1	7·3	100

23. *Qualifications of Teachers in Secondary Schools.* Substantially the same rules are followed in the appointment of teachers in secondary schools as are in force in the Madras Presidency. In the High school at Mercara the teachers are graduates or have passed the F. A., Examination of the University. The Masters in the Upper Secondary departments have passed the Matriculation or Upper Secondary Examinations and the masters in the Primary departments have passed the Lower Secondary or Primary Examination. There is no Secondary Normal school in Coorg. In making appointments the department has to arrange to secure trained men from Madras.

24. *Fees in Secondary Schools.* General Table IV shows the income from fees. The rates of fees are for the high department Rs. 1—8—0, for the middle department Rs. 1 to 1—8—0, and for the primary department As. 8 to Re. 1. The maximum number of free scholars in a school is, as a rule, 10 percent. The average amount paid by each scholar in the High school was Rs. 11—4—0 and in the Middle school Rs. 11—1—0.

CHAPTER VI.

Primary Education.

25. The table given in paragraph 3 above compares the number of primary schools of different classes, and the attendance in them at the close of each official year from 1892—93 to 1896—97 inclusive. The 76 public primary schools in existence in March last, included three English, two Hindustani, two Tamil and sixty nine Canarese schools as shown below :—

Departmental, maintained by Government	(a)	3 Upper Primary English.
	(b)	4 do Superior Vernacular.
	(c)	45 do Rural Primary.
		12 Lower Primary.
Municipal maintained by Municipal Funds.	(d)	1 Upper Primary English for girls.
		5 do Vernacular for boys.
		2 Lower do do.
Aided, maintained by Missionary societies..	(e)	3 Upper Primary Vernacular.
		1 Lower do do.

26. *Public Schools* in Coorg are of three classes, *viz.*, Government, Municipal and Aided. Their number has risen by 4 per cent during the last 5 years. The schools now in operation very nearly provide for the wants of the province. About a dozen additional schools would quite satisfy all present requirements. The number of private unaided schools fluctuates considerably from year to year.

27. As regards the curriculum of studies, Coorg follows the Madras system pretty closely. The following is a list of subjects taught in primary schools.

The Vernacular. { Reading
Writing
Arithmetic
Geography of India and any *two* of the following subjects :—
Hygiene
Agriculture
History of India
English.

28. *The Teaching Staff.* Very nearly all the teachers employed in primary schools in Coorg are passed and trained men.

29. *Standard of Examination for Primary Schools.* The final test for Upper Primary schools is the Primary Examination—for particulars of which see the latter part of Appendix A. This examination, which was instituted in January 1892, has resulted in a steady and rapid increase of efficiency in all primary schools. This will be seen from the following table :—

	1891—92	1892—93	1893—94	1894—95	1895—96	1896—97
Number of public schools of the Upper Primary standard	33	35	43	47	52	62
Number of schools including private institutions which present pupils for the Primary Examination ...	...	23	38	46	55	57
Number of candidates registered for the Examination	...	216	229	349	465	933
Number of candidates passed ...	...	58	126	200	239	423

These examinations cost government nothing, as all the expenditure incurred in connection with them is met from fees levied from the candidates.

30. *Agencies and Means for extending Primary Education.* Government, Municipalities, and Missionary bodies are the agencies at work. Nearly all the schools in the province are maintained by government. There are 5 Municipalities in Coorg *viz.*, Mercara, Virajendrapet, Somvarpet, Kodlipet and Fraserpet. The first two are larger and more important than the others. At Mercara all vernacular education is under municipal control and at Virajendrapet, the Municipality managed and paid for all schools in the town till March 1894. At present it maintains only two small schools and contributes something towards the maintenance of an aided school. The minor municipalities of Kodlipet, Somvarpet, and Fraserpet contribute to the cost of the schools maintained within municipal limits. The Mercara municipality gets from government an annual grant of about Rs. 1,500 for educational purposes. The other municipalities get nothing.

Four schools are maintained by Missionary Societies. These schools get a lump grant of Rs. 10 per mensem from provincial revenues.

31. *Fees* and *Exemptions.* Fees are levied in nearly all public schools at the following rates:—

	Upper Primary Class.	Lower Primary. A.	Lower Primary. B.
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	8 as per mensem	6 as	...
Superior Vernacular schools ...	4 as ,,	3 as	2 as
Rural Primary	3 as ,,	2 as	1 anna.

Girls do not pay any fees. Fees are not levied from poor boys or such as belong to the 'backward' classes. Children of the donors of school houses, which are "pucka" buildings are exempted from the payment of fees.

In private schools the rates of fees vary from 2 As. to 1 Re. according to the social position of the pupils. The average income of a private schoolmaster seldom goes beyond Rs. 10 per mensem.

32. *Night Schools.* There are no night schools in Coorg.

CHAPTER VII.

Training Schools.

The only institution under this head is the Normal school, Mercara. This school aims at giving its pupils thorough instruction in the subjects, which they are intended to teach as well as in the methods of teaching and the professional art of the teacher. The course of instruction extends to three years. During the first two years, the pupils are prepared for the Lower Secondary Examination and are also taken through the various text books in primary schools. The third year's course is confined to the principles and practice of teaching gymnastics, and drill. At the end of the whole course the pupils are subjected to an examination in teaching both theoretical and practical and are given certificates in the form found in Appendix D. The number of stipends is 13. Five are of the value of Rs. 7 each, and the rest of Rs. 5 each. On the last day of March 1897, the number of stipendiary students was 10. More than 90% of the present Head-masters of the Vernacular Primary schools in Coorg are trained men.

CHAPTER VIII.

33. *Technical Education.*

Nil.

CHAPTER IX.

Female Education.

34. The obstacles that impede the progress of female education in general are fewer in Coorg so far as the Coorgs proper are concerned, than in other parts of India, owing to the absence of prejudice on the subject and the later age at which girls are married. This is shown by the presence of a large number of Coorg girls in boys' schools. But owing to the absence of facilities

for higher education, the standard reached at present is low. The following table shows the progress of female education during the last 6 years.

	1891—92	1892—93	1893—94	1894—95	1895—96	1896—97
Number of girls' schools	3	2	2	1	1	2
Do in girls' schools	67	97	97	97	89	102
Do in boys' schools	725	792	795	789	808	699
Total do under instruction ...	792	889	892	886	897	801
Percentage of female scholars to female population of the school going-age ...	6·84	7·68	7·71	7·65	7·75	6·92
Number of girls that passed the Lower Secondary Examination	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do do Primary do ...	...	...	4	7	14	8

35. *Teachers in girls' schools.* The teachers employed in girls' schools in Coorg are all women.

36. *Zenena Agencies, &c.* *Nil.*

CHAPTER X.

European Education.

37. There was but one school in existence during the first 4 years of the quinquennium under report for the education of Europeans and Eurasians. This institution known as St. Mark's School was closed on the 31st March 1896 for want of sufficient attendance. The number of pupils of European extraction under instruction in 1896-97 was 3, against 21 in 1891-92. These 3 pupils were in the primary department. The Bengal Code of Regulations for European schools is in force in this province.

CHAPTER XI.

Mahomedan Education.

38. Two special schools for Mahomedans are maintained by Municipal Funds,—one at Mercara and the other at Virajendrapet, the only places where there is a large Mahomedan population. Ten free scholarships are reserved for deserving boys who may wish to learn English at Virajendrapet or at Mercara, and one special scholarship (Government) of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem and tenable for 4 years has been sanctioned to enable any Mahomedan youth who matriculates from the Mercara High School to go to a college at Madras. But the Mahomedans of Coorg, who are chiefly "Labbeys," "Mappilas," "Pindaris," and "Narayets" are utterly apethetic on the subject of English education, and no candidate has ever claimed the scholarship. There are no "Maktabs" in Coorg. The two schools mentioned above contain between them 92 boys. The number of Mahomedan boys learning English and Canarese in other schools is 61. The total number under instruction at the close of the year 1896—97 was 153 to 203 in 1895—96, 171 in 1894—95, 193 in 1893—94 and 172 in 1892—93 and 189 in 1891—92.

39. *Success of Mahomedan students at Public Examinations.* Only two boys have passed the Lower Secondary Examination in English and 8 boys the Primary Examination within the last five years.

CHAPTER XII.

40. A. *Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.*

Nil.

41. B. *Education of other special classes.* Special attention is paid to the education of Parayas. Information as to the number of schools and scholars is given below :—

	1891—92	1892—93	1893—94	1894—95	1895—96	1896—97
Number of public schools	1	2	2	2	5	5
Do pupils in them	27	61	66	63	130	104
Do private schools	...	...	1	1	1	2
Do pupils in them	...	...	12	18	18	21
Total number of schools	1	2	3	3	6	7
Do pupils under instruction ...	27	61	78	81	148	125

The Parayas of Coorg are slowly beginning to realize the value of education.

CHAPTER XIII.

Private Institutions.

42. The number of these schools varies every year. They are of a very ephemeral nature. The instruction imparted in most of these schools is elementary. The Deputy Inspector visits them as opportunities occur with a view to improve the teaching. About half a dozen of these schools have now begun to follow the curriculum prescribed for vernacular primary schools and to present boys at the primary examination. The number of these schools, the attendance in them and the classification of the pupils according to caste &c., for 1891—92 and 1896—97 will be found in the following table :—

	Number of schools.	Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Coorgs.	Parayas.	Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	Others—sudras, jains, &c.	Total.
1891—92	27	437	370	67	437	109	302		15	11	...	437
1896—97	41	419	393	26	419	182	21	213	3	...	...	419

CHAPTER XIV.

Discipline and Moral Training.

43. The subject of discipline and moral training in schools have received the attention of the Coorg educational department :—

(1) There is an efficient training school for teachers for primary schools.

(2) There are two Boarding Houses attached to the Mercara High School.

(3) Rules have been made for the exclusion from school of boys who have not reached a certain class by a certain age. *Vide* appendix E.

(4) Large schools have play grounds and gymnasia attached to them and prizes are given for efficiency in gymnastics.

(5) Breaches of discipline are repressed in accordance with certain well defined rules.

CHAPTER XV.

Educational Conferences.

44. *Nil.*

CHAPTER XVI.

Preparation and Distribution of Text Books.

45. There is a Government Book Depôt at Mercara with six branch depôts, and its operations are confined to the supply and distribution of text books to primary schools. Every year Rs. 750 worth of school books are bought for sale to schools. The sales amount to about Rs. 700 per annum. Last year the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 854.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3975—303-91, dated Bangalore, the 23rd December 1891.

The following rules submitted by the Inspector of schools for the institution of two public examinations styled the Primary and Lower Secondary examinations have been approved by the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg and are hereby published for general information.

CHAS: W. RAVENSHAW, CAPTAIN,

First Assistant to the Resident and Secy. to the Ch. Commr. of Coorg.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Name of examination.

An examination to be styled the Primary examination, shall be held annually in Coorg and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December.

Objects of examination.

2. The objects of this examination are (1) to test the fitness of candidates for the lower grades of the public service, (2) to provide a final test for Upper Primary schools (3) to institute a test for the promotion of pupils from Primary to Secondary schools.

To whom open.

3. The examination shall be open to :—

(1) Pupils in the fourth class of all government aided and other recognized schools, to be called "Pupil candidates."

(2) Teachers in government aided and other recognized schools, to be called "Teacher candidates."

(3) All other persons, to be called "Private condidates," of any age if in government or municipal service, or below the age of 25, if not so employed.

Note 1.—Pupil candidates must be certified by the Head Master or Head Mistress of the school to which they belong, to have been in regular attendance in that or some other recognized school from the month of June in the year preceding that in which the examination is held and to have paid all fees due from them to the school.

Note 2.—Pupils in the fourth class of government and aided schools must (unless specially exempted by the Educational Inspector) pass this examination to be eligible for promotion to a Lower Secondary school or department.

Qualification for government service.

4. In Coorg, no one will be, after the 1st of April 1892, admitted to any government appointment of the value of less than Rs. 15 per mensem, who has not passed this or the Lower Secondary or some higher examination.

Test for entrance to a Normal school and for pupil teachers.

5. This examination will, in Coorg, be the entrance examination, for the Normal school and the test for candidates for employment as pupil teachers in government schools.

Examination how conducted.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a committee consisting of a chairman and members who will be appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore.

Subjects of examination.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Compulsory.

First language A or B.
A. English.
B. Vernacular, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.
I. Reading with Recitation, Language, Grammar.
II. Writing with spelling.
III. Arithmetic.

Optional.

I. English (for native candidates).
II. Vernacular (for European candidates) Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.
III. Geography.
IV. History of India.
V. Hygiene.
VI. Needle-work (for girls only).
VII. Mensuration.
VIII. Drawing.
XI. Agriculture.

Other optional subjects will be prescribed from time to time, as may be found necessary.

Vernacular compulsory for native candidates.

8. All native candidates must bring up a vernacular as first language, and no native candidate may bring up the same vernacular as on optional subject.

Fees.

9. The following fees must be paid for admission to the examination :—

	Compulsory subject and two optional subject.	Each additional optional subject brought up with compulsory subject.	Each optional subject brought up alone.
Pupil candidates ..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Teacher candidates ..	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Others	3 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0

Passed candidates.

10. A candidate may come up and pass in the compulsory portion alone, and enter for one or more of the optional subjects at subsequent examinations, but no candidate shall be admitted to the examination in any of the optional subjects alone until he has passed the compulsory ones and no candidate shall be considered or declared to have passed the Primary examination until he shall have passed in the three compulsory branches and in any two of the optional subjects. Such candidates shall be called "Primary passed candidates."

Classification of passed candidates.

11. Passed candidates as defined above, shall be arranged in two classes :—

i. The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than one half of the maximum marks in each of the three compulsory subjects, and three-fifths of the maximum marks in each of the two optional subjects.

ii. The second consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the maximum marks in each of the three compulsory subjects and two-fifths of the maximum marks in each of the two optional subjects.

Failure in compulsory subjects.

12. A candidate failing in any of the compulsory subjects—failing that is to get one-third of the marks in each of the three compulsory subjects, shall be considered to have failed completely and must undergo examination again in all the three compulsory subjects.

Failure in optional subjects.

13. A candidate failing in one or more optional subjects shall not be required to undergo examination again in any of the compulsory subjects, but, to complete the test, is required to pass only in the optional subjects in which he failed. Candidates completing their qualifications for a first class, Article 11, shall be classed in that class in the year in which they complete their qualifications. A candidate who brings up both compulsory and optional subjects at the same examination, and who fails in the former, but passes in the latter, will be allowed to count his success in the optional subjects at a subsequent examination, when he comes up again in the compulsory ones.

Passed candidates eligible to appear again.

14. A "passed candidate," as defined in Article 11, may come up again at any subsequent examination in any one or more of the optional subjects, or in any language in which he may not have already passed.

Issue of certificate.

15. Certificates signed by the Chairman of the Board, by whom the examination was conducted, shall be issued to "passed candidates," as described in Article 11. Such certificates shall be in a prescribed form and specify the language and subjects in which the candidate passed.

Applications how and when to be made.

16. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made in Coorg in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore before the 31st October preceding the examination, on printed forms which may be obtained in Bangalore at the office of the Inspector of schools, and in Coorg at the office of the Deputy Inspector of schools. They shall be addressed to the Chairman of the Board by whom the nominal lists will be prepared and the necessary arrangements made for the examination.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

———:o:———

Compulsory Subjects I, II, III.

FIRST LANGUAGE.—A. English, or B. Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

I. READING with Recitation, Language and Grammar.

II. WRITING with spelling.

III. ARITHMETIC.

FIRST LANGUAGE A. OR B.

I. Reading, with Recitation, Language, Grammar.

(*a*) *Reading*—

To read a few lines from a book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to an approved Reader, and also from a plainly written manuscript ... ... 6 Mark

(*b*) *Recitation*—

To repeat 80 lines of verse, and to answer easy questions on the meaning of any part of the lines brought up for recitation ... 6 „

(*c*) *Language*—

To answer questions on the meaning and subject matter of any approved Reader, about 100 pages to be prepared ... 10 „

(*d*) *Grammar*—

To point out the parts of speech in any easy sentence; also the subject, predicate, and object—and to answer easy questions on the accidence, in any approved elementary grammar ... 8 „

Total..... 30 „

II. Writing with spelling.

(*a*) *Writing*—

(1) To write in the presence of the examiner 3 lines of small hand in a copy book of any approved series, of which 15 pages shall have been written in ink by the pupils previous to the day of examination .. .. 5 „

(2) To transcribe in small hand on paper a sentence from the Reading book in use .. .. 5 „

(*b*) *Spelling*—

To write to dictation a few lines out of any book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Reader in use.. ... 10 „

Total..... 20 „

III. Arithmetic.

(1) The four simple rules ... ... 8 „

(2) The compound rules and reduction applied to English and Indian money and English time and distance .. .. 15 „

(3) Household accounts and bazaar bills .. .. .. 7 „

Total..... 30 „

Optional Subjects.

I. English (for native candidates only).

(1) *Reading*—

To read a few lines, not previously studied, from an approved First English Reader .. .. 6 Marks

(2) *Translation*—

(a) To translate into a vernacular a passage and words selected from the Reading book in use .. .. 5 „

(b) To translate from the vernacular of the pupil into English very easy simple sentences, containing only words which occur in the Reading book in use ... .. 5 „

(3) *Writing*—

To write in the presence of the Inspecting Officer 3 lines of large hand in a copy book of any approved series, of which 15 pages shall have been written in ink by the pupil previous to the day of examination .. .. 4 „

(4) *Spelling*—

To write to dictation 5 words and 5 lines from the English Reading book in use .. .. 5 „

(5) *Grammar*—

To point out the parts of speech in the Reading book in use and give the vernacular equivalent of each ... ... 5 „

II. Geography—

The Geography of the Madras Presidency, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin, Hyderabad and Mysore and of the physical features of the rest of India ... . 30 „

III. History of India—

The leading facts of the History of British India from the formation of the East India Company to 1858 . ... .. 30 „

IV. Hygiene—

Elements of Hygiene as in any approved book .. .. 30 „

V. Needle-work (for girls only.)

(a) To cut out from a pattern and shew ability to make in full size a chemise suitable for a girl of from 6 to 12 year of age, shewing running and felling, back-stitching, gathering, setting on of hand, and button-hole.
(b) To shew one finished garment of the above kind done (entirely by the pupil) in the course of the year. } 30 „
(c) To patch an old cloth
(d) To darn an old cloth or stocking.

VI. Mensuration—

(a) Definitions of and connected with the various figures named below in (c).
(b) Lengths—Linear measures, English and Indian—Practical use of the chain, tape and rod. } 30 „
(c) Areas—square and rectangle.

VII. Drawing—

Free hand drawing as in any approved drawing books .. 30 „

VIII. Agriculture—

The elements of Agriculture as in any approved book .. 30 „

LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

———:o:———

Name of examination.

An examination to be styled the Lower Secondary examination shall be held in Coorg and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, annually, on the 15th of December, or if that day happens to be a Sunday, on the 16th of December, and the following days at Mercara and Bangalore.

Objects of examination.

2. The objects of this examination are (1) to provide a final test for Lower Secondary or Middle schools of the First grade, English and Vernacular, (2) to institute a test for the promotion of pupils from Lower Secondary into Upper Secondary schools, (3) to institute a test for candidates for employment in the public service.

3. The examination shall be open to :—

To whom open.

(1) Pupils in the third form (old Upper Fourth Class) of all government and aided schools and other recognized schools, to be called "Pupil candidates."

(2) Teachers in government aided or recognized schools, to be called "Teacher candidates."

(3) All other persons, to be called "Private candidates," of any age if in government or municipal service, or below the age of 25, if not so employed.

Note 1.—Pupil candidates must be certified by the Head Master or Head Mistress of the school to which they belong, to have been in regular attendance in that or some other recognized school from the month of June preceding the examination and to have paid all fees due from them to the school.

Note 2.—Pupils in the third form (old Upper Fourth Class) of government and aided schools must (unless specially exempted by the Educational Inspector) have passed this examination to be eligible for promotion to the Upper Secondary or High department.

Qualification for government service.

4. In Coorg no one will (unless with the special permission of the Chief Commissioner) be, after the 1st of April 1892, admitted to any government appointment, of the value of Rs. 15 and upwards, unless he has passed this examination or the Matriculation or higher examinations of the Madras University or the old Middle school examination.

Final test for Normal school.

5. This examination will, in Coorg, be the final general educational test for candidates for Normal certificates, such candidates being bound to take up the optional subjects which may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Educational department.

Examination how conducted.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a committee consisting of a chairman and members who will be appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore.

Subjects of examination.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Compulsory I, II, III.

First language [A or B].

A. English. | B. Vernacular, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

I. READING with Recitation, Language and Grammar.

II. WRITING with spelling, Composition or Translation.

III. ARITHMETIC.

Optional.

I. Second language.

(a) Vernacular, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

(b) Latin.

(c) Any other language, to be prescribed from time to time, as may be found necessary.

II. History of India.

III. Geography.

IV. Mathematics.
V. History of England.
VI. Needle-work (for girls only).
VII. Elementary Science.
VIII. Hygiene.
XI. Agriculture.
X. Mensuration.

Other optional subjects will be prescribed from time to time, as may be found necessary.

8. Pupils in all Anglo-Vernacular schools must bring up English as their first language, and one of the Vernacular above mentioned as their second language.

English compulsory for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

9. The following fees must be paid for admission to the examination.

Fees.

	Compulsory subject.	Each optional subject brought up with compulsory subjects.	Each optional subject brought up alone.
Pupil candidates ...	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
Teacher candidates ...	3 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
Others ...	5 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

10. A candidate may come up and pass in the compulsory portion alone, and enter for one or more of the optional subjects at subsequent examinations, but no candidate shall be admitted to the examination in any of the optional subjects alone until he has passed in the compulsory ones, and no candidate shall be considered or declared to have passed the Lower Secondary examination unless he shall have passed in the three compulsory branches and in any three of the optional subjects. Such candidates shall be called "Lower Secondary passed candidates."

Passed candidates.

11. Passed candidates as defined above, shall be arranged in two classes:—

Classification of passed candidates.

I. The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-fifths of the maximum marks in each of the compulsory subjects, one-half of the maximum marks in each of the three optional ones, and three-fifths of the total aggregate marks for the compulsory subjects.

II. The second consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-fourth of the marks in Arithmetic, one-third in each of the remaining subjects—compulsory as well as optional—and one-third of the total aggregate marks for all the compulsory subjects.

12. A candidate failing in any of the compulsory subjects—failing that is, to get one-fourth of the marks in Arithmetic, or one-third of the marks in each of the other subjects, shall be considered to have failed completely and must undergo examination again in all the three compulsory subjects.

Failure in compulsory subjects.

13. A candidate failing in one or more optional subjects shall not be required to undergo examination again in any of the compulsory subjects, but, to complete the test, is required to pass only in the optional subjects in which he failed. Candidates completing their qualifications for a first class, Article 11, shall be classed in that class in the year in which they complete their qualifications. A candidate who brings up both compulsory and optional subjects at the same examination, and who fails in the former but passes in the latter, will be allowed to count his success in the optional subjects at a subsequent examination, when he comes up again in the compulsory ones.

Failure in optional subjects.

14. A "passed candidate," as defined in Article 11, may come up again at any subsequent examination in any one or more of the optional subjects, or in any language in which he may not have already passed.

Passed candidates eligible to appear again.

15. Certificates signed by the Chairman of the Board, by whom the examination was conducted, shall be issued to "passed candidates," as described in Article 11. Such certificates shall be in a prescribed form and specify the language and subjects in which the candidate passed.

Issue of certificates.

16. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made before the 31st of October preceding the examination, on printed forms which may be obtained in Bangalore at the office of the Inspector of schools, and in Coorg at the office of the Deputy Inspector of schools. They shall be addressed to the Chairman of the Board by whom the nominal lists will be prepared and the necessary arrangements made for the examination.

Applications how and when to be made.

LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

———:o:———

Compulsory Subjects I, II and III.

FIRST LANGUAGE.—A English, or B. Vernacular, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

A. ENGLISH.

I. Reading with Recitation, Language and Grammar.

(*a*) *Reading*—

To read a short passage, not previously studied from a book equal in difficulty to an approved Reader .. .. .. 8 Marks.

(*b*) *Recitation*—

(*a*) To repeat 200 lines of verse from any standard author .. 4 „

(*b*) To answer questions on the meaning and construction of words and on the meaning and subject matter of the lines recited .. 4 „

(*c*) *Language*—

To answer a paper of questions on English, including the paraphrase of a short passage of poetry not previously studied. The questions will have special reference to the following particulars:—

The meaning of words, phrases, and idioms, supplying ellipses, and framing short sentences to introduce correctly given words, phrases or idioms, turning direct into indirect narration and *vice-versa*, explanation of metaphors and similies, the formation of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs from stems, the force of the more common affixes and prefixes, the correction of mistakes in idiom or expression, punctuation, and recasting of sentences .. 24 „

(*d*) *Grammar*—

Orthography, etymology, and syntax and the analysis of sentences, simple, compound and complex .. .. .. 20 „

Total.... 60 „

ENGLISH.

II. Writing with spelling, Composition or Translation.

(*a*) *Handwriting*—

Writing out rapidly in a clear round hand from a printed or lithographed paper .. .. 6 „

(*b*) *Spelling*—

Writing from dictation, a short passage from a book equal in difficulty to the English Reader authorised for use in the third form of government and aided schools, with the addition of 8 selected words of moderate difficulty ... ... 10 „

(*c*) *Either Translation or Composition.*

Translation for candidates whose vernacular is not English.

(1) Translating into the candidate's vernacular, a simple piece of English prose narrative .. .. 12 „

(2) Translating simple vernacular narrative and short easy sentences into English ... ... 12 „

Composition for candidates whose vernacular language is English.

(1) Writing a short letter on a given subject .. .. 12 „

(2) Writing a short description of a place or an account of some useful product (natural or artificial) or a narrative of some recent event ... . 12 „

Total..... 40 „

B. Vernacular, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

I. Reading with Recitation, Language, Grammar.

(a) *Reading*—

To read a short passage in prose from a book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to any approved vernacular Reader... .. 8 Marks.

(b) *Recitation*—

(a) To repeat two hundred lines of verse from an approved Reader (to be notified) ... . 4 „

(b) To answer questions on the meaning and construction of words and on the meaning and subject matter of the lines recited .. 4 „

(c) *Language (Text-book to be notified)*—

To answer questions on the meaning and subject matter of the portions of prose and poetry studied in an approved vernacular Reader .. 24 „

(d) *Grammar*—

To answer a paper of questions on grammar as in any approved text-book ... . 20 „

Total..... 60 „

Vernacular.

II. Writing, Spelling, Composition.

(a) *Handwriting*—

To write out rapidly in a clear, good hand, a passage from a printed or lithographed paper .. .. .. 6 „

(b) *Spelling*—

To write from dictation a short passage from a book equal in difficulty to the vernacular Reader studied, with the addition of 8 words of moderate difficulty .. .. 10 „

(c) *Composition*—

(a) To write a short letter, with appropriate forms of address and expression on a given subject .. .. .. 12 „

(b) To write a short description of a place or an account of some useful product or a narrative of some recent event ... .. 12 „

Total..... 40 „

III. Arithmetic.

(a) Pure decimals and vulgar fractions .. .. 8 „

(b) The compound rules bearing on Indian and English money, on English time, on English lineal square and cubic measure and avoirdupois weight .. .. 8 „

(c) Simple propotion .. .. 6 „

(d) Compound proportion .. .. 8 „

(e) Practice .. .. 6 „

(f) Simple interest .. .. 8 „

(g) Averages and percentages .. .. 6 „

Total ..... 50 „

Optional Subjects.

I. (a) *Second language (Vernacular)*—As in B.

(b) *Second language*—(Latin.) .. .. .. 60 „

(a) *Text-book.*—To answer questions on the prescribed text-book (to be notified from year to year) .. ... 20 „

(b)	*Grammar.*—As contained in the Public school Latin primer, or any similar work: the Accidence	20	Marks.
(c)	*Translation.*—into English of a very simple piece of Latin prose not previously studied, and of easy sentences ..	10	„
(d)	*Translation.*—of easy sentences from English into Latin ..	10	„
II.	*History of India.*—The outlines of the History of India. From the rise of the Moghul empire [A. D. 1526] to the Queen's proclamation [1858]	60	„
III.	*Geography.*—The general geography of Asia and Europe, with the Geography of India in particular, and the Madras Presidency in detail	60	„
IV.	*Mathematics.*—(a) Euclid—Book I, with easy deduction (b) Algebra—The first four rules and easy fractions	60	„
V.	*History of England.*—The outlines of the History of England from 1485 to 1837	60	„
VI.	*Needle work:*—		
	(a) Plain needle-work— (1) To cut from a pattern and make a night-dress 15 inches long with a yoke and tucked fronts. (2) Superior darning and patching. (b) Fancy needle-work:— (1) To make finely and neatly a finished article, such as a bag, sock or scarf. (2) To make letters finely on fine cloth.	60	„
VII.	*Elementary Science.*—As in Huxley's Introductory Primer	60	„
VIII.	*Hygiene.*—As in Dr. Cunnigham's Sanitary Primer or other similar work..	60	„
IX.	*Agriculture.*—As in Robertson's Agricultural class book or other similar work..	60	„
X.	*Mensuration.*—As in Dr. Cook's Primer of Mensuration or other similar works	60	„

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the School Endowment Plantation Fund for the official year 1896—97.

Receipts.	Sanctioned estimate 1896—97	Actuals 1896—97.			Total.		
Balance at the close of 1895—96.							
In Government Pro-notes	...	8,000	0	0			
In the Treasury	...	695	12	9	8,695	12	9
Receipts.							
Rent from the estate for 1895—96 ...	3,100	3,100	0	0			
Interest on invested funds	280	279	4	10			
Do arrears of rent	...	37	2	8			
Miscellaneous	25	36	12	11			
Total.....	3,405	3,453	4	5	3,453	4	5
Deposits.							
Investment in Government Pro-note ...	...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	...	12,649	1	2

Disbursements.	Sanctioned estimate 1896—97	Actuals. 1896—97.			Total.		
Scholarships in Colleges	1,500	1,060	0	0			
Do in the Central School	60	60	0	0			
Gymnastics. Pay of Instructor	120	120	0	0			
Apparatus	...	...	...	...			
Library	50	50	0	0			
Servants for Boarding House	252	224	0	0			
Rent on Boarding House	120	120	0	0			
Apparatus for the Central School Laboratory ...	35	35	0	0			
Fees for reporting on the estate	50	...	...	...			
Contingencies	350	302	4	10			
Sweeper for the latrine	42	45	8	0			
Contribution for giving the boarders a midday meal	150	150	0	0			
Visiting fees of the Assistant Surgeon	120	110	0	0			
Grant-in-aid towards the Girls' School, Mercara ...	600	550	0	0			
Remittance to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, for the purchase of Government Pro-note	550	550	0	0			
Total Rs.....	3,999	3,376	12	10	3,376	12	10
Balance on 31st March 1897.							
In Government Pro-notes	...	8,500	0	0			
In the Treasury	...	772	4	4	9,272	4	4
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	...	12,649	1	2

APPENDIX C.

Statement of scholarship-holders as they stood on the 31st March 1897 and new scholarships for 1897—98.

No.	Names.	Amount of stipend.	Funds from which stipends are paid.	Year of appointment.	Where studying.			Degree of examination for which candidate is studying.	REMARKS.
					Place.	College.	Class.		
		Rs.							
1	Ch. Muthanna... ...	10	Imperial... ...	1895	Madras ...	Agricultural ...	...	Agricultural Diploma	
2	C. N. Subbaraya ...	10	do	1895	Bangalore ...	St. Joseph's ...	Senior F. A. Class	F. A. Examination..	
3	A. Baptist	10	do	1895	Mangalore ...	St. Aloysins' ...	do ...	do ...	Failed, Ceased 31st March 1897.
4	C. Biddiah	10	do	1896	Madras ...	Christian ...	do ...	do ...	
5	M. Alsingiri Aiyangar ...	10	do	1896	Bangalore ...	Central ...	do ...	do ...	
6	K. Narayana... ...	10	do	1896	Madras ...	Christian ...	do ...	do ...	
7	H. Boriah	10	do	1896	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	Vacant for 1 year only.
8	P. Chengappa ...	10	do	1896	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	Do
9	C. Woothiah... ...	10	do	1896	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	Do
10	K. Shama Rao ...	10	do	1896	Bangalore ...	Central ...	do ...	do ...	Ceased 31st March 1897.
11	A. Krishna Murti ...	10	do	1896	do ...	do ...	Senior B. A. ...	B. A. Degree ...	Do
12	Ch. Chengappa ...	10	do	1896	Madras ...	Christian ...	Senior F. A. ...	F. A. Examination .	Do
13	K. Chengapa... ...	10	do	1897	do ...	do ...	Junior F. A. ...	do	
14	K. Venkatadri ...	10	do	1897	Mysore ...	Maharaja's ...	do ...	do	
15	C. T. Iyanna... ...	10	do	1897	Madras ...	Christian ...	do ...	do	
16	K. Chengappa ...	15	Plantation ...	1894	do ...	do ...	Senior B. A. ...	B. A. Degree	
17	C. Muthanna... ...	10	do	1894	do ...	School of Arts.	Handicrafts ...	...	
18	M. Puviah	10	do	1895	do ...	Medical ...	Hospital Asstt. ...	...	
19	D. Kuniyappah ...	10	do	1895	do ...	do ...	do ...	...	
20	B. Kuttappa	10	do	1895	do ...	do ...	do ...	...	
21	M. Woothiah... ...	10	do	1895	do ...	do ...	do ...	...	
22	K. Subbiah	15	do	1894	do ...	Agricultural ...	... ...	Agricultural Diploma	
23	P. Deviah	10	do	1897	do ...	Christian ...	Junior F. A. ...	F. A. Examination.	
24	N. Chinnappa ...	10	do	1897	Mangalore ...	Government ...	do ...	do	

APPENDIX D.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, COORG.

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that a pupil of the Coorg Government Normal School, who passed the Examination and who was tested in School Management in 18 , is declared to have gained a Trained / Untrained Teacher's Certificate.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, COORG,
Mercara, 18 .

Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

APPENDIX E.

COORG EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Bangalore, 21st July, 1893.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg has approved of the following rule regarding the age of boys to be admitted to the Middle and High Departments of English Schools in the Province of Coorg.

After the next Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations are over, *i. e.*, from June 1894, no boy will, without the special sanction of the Inspector of Schools, be admitted into any of the Classes of the High Department of the Central School, *i e.*, into Forms IV, V, or VI or promoted from the Middle School into any of those Forms, who is over the age of 18 years on that date.

Similarly no boy will be admitted into the Middle departments, *i. e.*, into Forms I, II, or III of the Central School, the Virajpet Middle School or any other English Middle School who is over the age of 15 years.

Any boy already in the Middle Department will however be allowed to remain in that Department, and be promoted, if found fit, from class to class of that Department up to Form III even though he may be over the age of 15 years, but he will not be admitted into the High Department, and similarly any body already in the High Department will be allowed to remain in that Department and be promoted, if found fit, from class to class up to Form VI even though he may be over the age of 18 years.

The parents of boys should once for all make up their minds, when their boys are eight or nine years old, to give them an English or Vernacular education. If the former course be fixed upon, the boys should be sent to some English School without delay, so that they may pass the Primary Examination, in English, at the age of 12 at latest. They would then pass the Lower Secondary Examination at the age of 15, and Matriculate at the age of 18. When boys are sent to School at later ages, it is found that they are unable to learn properly, they remain for many years in School, and cause their parents much needless expense.

E. MARSDEN,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX F.

No. 2343, dated Mercara, the 23rd November 1897.

From—G. F. Meiklejohn, Esq., Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore

In continuation of my letter No. 2065, dated 25th ultimo, forwarding the quinquennial report on the progress of education in Coorg, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed supplemental tables received from the Inspector of Schools with his letter No. 325—C. G., dated 16th instant.

Comparative statement of Educational Statistics with the Census tables.—(See page 8 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92.)

Province.	Boys.			Girls.			Remarks.
	Census tables.	Educational returns for 1896-97.	Difference.	Census tables.	Educational returns for 1896-97.	Difference.	
Coorg	29·14	29·98	+·84	5·27	6·92	+1·65	

Table giving the General Estimate of Progress 1892 to 1897.—(See page 13 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Years.		High stage.			Middle state.			Upper Primary.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
											Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891—92 ...	Public	45	...	45	195	...	195	452	44	496	2,693	471	3,164	457	210	667	3,842	725	4,567
	Private	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	166	21	187	204	46	250	370	67	437
1892—93 ...	Public	39	...	39	165	1	166	627	57	684	2,721	520	3,241	486	214	700	4,038	792	4,830
	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	246	78	324	246	19	265	509	97	606
1893—94 ...	Public	40	...	40	165	3	168	737	93	830	2,688	491	3,179	550	218	768	4,180	805	4,985
	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	28	341	54	395	261	32	293	629	87	716
1894—95 ...	Public	55	...	55	192	3	195	773	88	861	2,754	556	3,310	523	185	708	4,297	832	5,129
	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	33	263	29	292	240	22	262	532	54	586
1895—96 ...	Public	74	...	74	222	...	222	855	82	937	2,380	615	2,995	832	135	967	4,363	832	5,195
	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	38	365	47	412	119	14	133	518	65	583
1896—97 ...	Public	77	...	77	301	...	301	856	105	961	2,173	533	2,706	514	137	651	3,921	775	4,696
	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	34	294	12	306	68	11	79	393	26	419

Percentage of scholars to children of school-going age as per race or creed in public and private schools.—(See page 18 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Race or Creed.	Percentage of pupils to children of school—going age in 1896-97.		
	In public schools.	In private schools.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	4·7	...	4·7
Native Christians	25·6	...	25·6
Jains	17·6	...	17·6
Parsees	102·6	...	102·6
Mahomedans	7·9	·16	8·06
Hindus including 21 others	18·8	1·3	20·1

Statement of direct expenditure from Public Funds.—(See page 28 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Province.	1891—92.			1896—97.		
	In schools under public management.	In aided schools.	Total.	In schools under public management.	In aided schools.	Total.
Coorg	Rs. 17,562	Rs. 1,780	Rs. 19,342	Rs. 22,453	Rs. 620	Rs. 23,073

Province.		Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.
Coorg	1891-92 ...	Rs. 0-2-7	Rs. 0-1-0	Rs. 0-3-7
	1896-97 ...	„ 0-2-7	„ 0-1-3	„ 0-3-10

Table showing proportionate expenditure on different classes of education from public and private funds.—(See page 30 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Head.		1891—92.	1896—97.	Remarks.
Secondary	Public Funds ...	53·8	51·6	
	Private „ ...	46·2	48·4	
Primary	Public „ ...	76·3	74·6	
	Private „ ...	23·7	25·4	
Special	Public „ ...	100·0	100·0	
	Private „ ...	...	...	
Indirect expenditure ...	Public „ ...	83·8	82·0	
	Private „ ...	16·2	18·0	
Total expenditure ...	Public „ ...	71·3	68·0	
	Private „ ...	28·7	32·0	

Statement giving the average cost of educating each pupil.—(See page 84 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Class of Institution.	1891—92.				1896—97.			
	Provincial Revenue.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Private source.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Private and other sources.	Total.
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	14·7	·2	13·1	28·0	14·1	...	13·3	27·4
Primary schools ...	·6	2·3	·8	3·7	2 2	1·0	1·2	4·4
Training schools ...	141·3	...	...	141·3	112·8	...	...	112·8
Special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table giving the cost of direction and inspection.—(See page 40 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Province.	1891—92.			1896—97.		
	Imperial Revenue.	Local Funds Municipal and other Funds.	Percentage.	Imperial Revenue	Local Funds Municipal and other Funds.	Percentage.
Coorg ... Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ... Inspection ...	Rs. 4,238	...	22·23	Rs. *2,167	...	8·98

* Decrease is due to Inspector's pay being left out of account.

Table giving percentage of boys reading in different stages to the male population of school-going age.—(See page 138 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Province.	Boys in Upper and Lower Secondary stages.	Percentage of column 1 to the total male population. (2) of school-going age.	Remarks.
Coorg ... 1891—92 ...	3,602	25·03	
Coorg ... 1896—97 ...	3,543	24·63	

Table showing the number of scholars in Primary schools for boys during 1891—92 to 1896—97.—(See page 140 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Province.	1891—92.	1892—93.	1893—94.	1894—95.	1895—96.	1896—97.
Coorg	4,020	4,180	4,231	4,177	4,272	3,924

Stages of instruction in Primary Schools and Results of Primary Examination. (See page 160 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887–88 to 1891–92).

Province.	No. of boys in the					Number of boys who passed the	
	Middle stage.	Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary. A.	Lower Primary. B.	Total.	Upper Primary Examination.	Lower Primary Examination.
Coorg ... 1891—92 ...	...	371	2,509	457	3,337	...	...
Coorg ... 1896—97 ...	...	641	2,109	514	3,264	233	...

Statement giving expenditure in Primary Schools for boys during 1891—92 to 1896—97.—(See page 162 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Province.		From Imperial Funds. In schools under public management.	From Imperial Funds. In aided schools.	From local funds plough tax.	From Municipal Funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
Coorg ...	1891—92 ...	Rs. 1,638	360	*6,564	2,060	2,635	683	13,940
	1896—97 ...	Rs. 8,668	380	*1,202	2,214	3,250	819	16,533

* Receipts from plough-tax is now regarded as an Imperial Revenue.

Table giving cost of a Primary School to public and private funds.—(See page 164 of Mr. Nash's report for the quinquennium 1887—88 to 1891—92).

Province.		Cost of a Primary School. To public funds.	To private funds.	Total.
Coorg ..	1891—92	149	47	196
	1896—97	168	55	223

Statement giving cost of educating each pupil.

Province.		Average number of pupils to a school.	Cost of each pupils education. To public funds.	To private funds.	Total.
Coorg	1891—92	53	Rs. 2-8-0	Rs. 0-9-0	Rs. 3-7-0
	1896—97	54	„ 3-1-0	„ 1-0-0	„ 4-1-0

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in Coorg at the end of the official year 1896—97.

Area and population.					Public institutions.							Private institutions.				
					University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,582·81	Towns 5 Villages 492 Total 497	Males 95,907 Females 77,148 Total 1,73,055	Institutions.	For males ...	...	...	2	74	1	...	77	...	41	118	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 23·742	School going age. Population—Boys ... 14,386 Girls .. 11,572 25,958
				For females ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	·4024	
				Total.. ...	...	...	2	76	1	...	79	...	41	120	24·144	
			Scholars.	Males ...	...	...	647	3,264	10	...	3,921	.	393	4,314	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 29·987	
				Females ...	...	...	...	775	...	...	775	...	26	801	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 6·921	
				Total.....	...	...	647	4,039	10	...	4,696	...	419	5,115	19·704	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in Coorg for the official year 1896—97.

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	...	...	15,740	16,533	1,354	...	33,627	...	...	2,167	2,495	..	350	1,200	6,212	39,839	
For females	...	...	.	1,688	...	...	1,688	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1,688	
Total ..	...	...	15,740	18,221	1,354	..	35,315	..	...	2,167	2,495	...	350	1,200	6,212	41,527	
2. (a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction ..	...	...	33·655	39·617	5·614	...	78·886	...	...	8·984	5·701	...	1·451	4·975	21·111	100	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction ..	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	37·902	43·877	3·26	...	85·041	...	...	5·218	6·008	...	·842	2·889	14·958	100	
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.										
Government institutions { Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	14 2 3	2 8 4	112 13 4	...	4 6 8										
Cost to local and municipal funds ...	...	...	...	0 7 4	...	...	0 6 4										
Total cost.....	...	...	27 6 9	3 11 5	112 13 4	...	7 3 11										
Local Fund schools. { Cost to provincial revenues ...																	
Cost to local funds																	
Total cost.....																	
Municipal schools. { Cost to provincial revenues ..	...	...	...	...	..	...											
Cost to municipal funds	...	...	.	6 9 6	...	..	6 9 6										
Total cost.....	..	..	.	9 7 8	..	.	9 7 8										
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State revenues ...																	
Cost to local and municipal funds ...																	
Total cost																	
Aided institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues	...	...	...	2 2 4		...	2 2 4										
Cost to local and municipal funds ..	...	...		1 5 8		...	1 5 8										
Total cost	...	...	..	9 4 1		..	9 4 1										
Unaided do ... . .. Total cost	...	...	.	.	.	...	..										
All institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	14 2 3	2 4 11	112 13 4	...	5 11 4										
Cost to local and municipal funds ..	...	...	.	0 15 8	.	.	0 13 8										
Total cost... .	..		27 6 9	4 6 5	112 13 4	..	8 12 7										

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of colleges, schools and scholars in Coorg for the official year 1896—97.

Class of institutions.	Public instructions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under private management. Aided by Government, Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus and Pariah.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
University Education.																																	
Arts and Professional Colleges.																																	
English																																	
Oriental ...																																	
Law																																	
Medicine																																	
Engineering																																	
Teaching																																	
Agriculture																																	
Total.....																																	
School Education, General.																																	
Secondary Schools.																																	
For boys — High Schools ...	1	324	252	235	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	324	324	...	324	1	6	307	6	4	...	...	
For boys — Middle Schools — English ...	1	323	322	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	323	323	...	323	...	12	308	2	1	...	...	
For boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...																																	
For girls — High Schools ...																																	
For girls — Middle Schools — English ...																																	
For girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...																																	
Total	2	647	574	479	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..		.	...	...	...	2	647	647	...	647	1	18	615	8	5	..	...	
Primary schools.																																	
For boys	63	3,510	3,564	2,850	7	249	280	197	...	...	..	.	4	165	177	149	..	...	..	...	74	3,924	252	...	3,924	2	74	3,681	142	25	673	...	No. of girls in girls' School ... 102
,, girls	1	74	74	46	1	41	44	27	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	2	115	41	...	115	...	20	95	...	...	...	12	Do Boys' school Public ... 673
Total.....	64	3,584	3,638	2,896	8	290	324	224	...	...	...	...	4	165	177	149	...	...	...	...	76	4,039	293	...	4,039	2	94	3,776	142	25	673	12	Do do private .. 26
																																	801

Schools for special instruction.	-																														
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters	1	10	12	10	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		...		..	..	1	10	.		10			10	.	..	...	...
Training schools for mistresses																															
Schools of Art																															
Law schools ...																															
Medical schools .																															
Engineering & surveying schools.																															
Industrial schools																															
Other schools ...																															
Total	1	10	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	.	..	...	.	..	1	10	...	...	10	.	...	10	.	..	..	
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction .	67	4,241	4,224	3,385	8	290	324	224	...	...	..	4	165	177	149	...	..	...	...	79	4,696	940	...	4,696	3	112	4,401	150	30	673	13
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced teaching—																															
(a) Arabic or Persian																															
(b) Sanskrit																															
(c) Any other oriental classic																															
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly. — For boys..																				41	419	109	...	419	.	...	416	3	...	26	...
„ girls..																															
3. Elementary, teaching the koran ... ... — „ boys .																															
„ girls .																															
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. — „ boys .																															
„ girls..																															
Total																				41	419	109	...	419	...	...	416	3	...	26	...
Grand Total.....																				120	5,115	1049	...	5,115	3	112	48,17	153	30	699	13

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE III

Return of Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg for the official year 1896—97.

	Public institution.				Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race			Remarks.
	Aided by the Government.										
	No of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Non-Europeans.	Native Christians.	
Secondary schools.											
For boys ... ... English						NIL					
Total											

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of expenditure on public instruction in Coorg for the official year 1896—97.

| Objects of expenditure. | Public institutions. | | |

Schools for special instruction.																																			
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters	1,354	..	..	...	...	...	1,354	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,354	...	...	..	...	1,354
Training schools for mistresses																																			
Schools of Art																																			
Law schools																																			
Engineering & surveying schools																																			
Industrial schools																																			
Other schools																																			
Total	1,354	...	...	...	...	...	1,354	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,354	...	...	...	...	1,354
Buildings																																			
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	.	...	...	..	350
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	.	..	...	.	350
University																																			
Direction																																			
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,167	..	...	...	..	2,167
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	...	280	1,535
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	780	900
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	60	66
Special schools other than training schools																																			
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	..	...	...	1,200
Total	..	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,742	..	...	...	1,120	5,862
Total expenditure on public instruction	18,646	1,202	468	9,132	...	1,157	30,605	...	...	2,137	385	...	550	3,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	..	246	199	..	819	1,638	...	..	.	24,118	1,202	2,845	9,716	3,646	41,529

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV. B.

Return of expenditure on the schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg for the official year 1896—97.

Object of expenditure.	Public institutions. Under private management. Aided by the Department.					Remarks.
	Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments & other sources.	Total.	
Secondary Schools.						
For boys—English			NIL.			
Buildings, furniture, &c						
Total...						

University Education.
M
E
T
A

ation, General.
For

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in Coorg at the end of the official year 1896—97.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Secondary schools.																						
For boys	Departmental	English	2	647	77		77	291		291	215		215	64		64				647		647
		Vernacular																				
	Local fund	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Municipal	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Native States	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Aided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Unaided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Total		2	647	77		77	291		291	215		215	64		64		..		647		647
For girls	Departmental	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Local fund	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Municipal	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Native States	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Aided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Unaided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Total																					
Total secondary schools..			2	647	77		77	291		291	215		215	64	...	64				647		647
Primary schools.																						
For boys	Departmental		63	3,510							566	82	648	1,869	429	2,298	448	116	564	2,883	627	3,510
	Local fund																					
	Municipal		7	249							45	2	47	129	9	138	52	12	64	226	23	249
	Native States																					
	Aided		4	165							28	6	34	100	13	113	14	4	18	142	23	165
	Unaided																					
	Total		74	3,924							639	90	729	2,098	451	2,549	514	132	646	3 251	673	3 924
For girls	Departmental		1	74								7	7		62	62		5	5		74	74
	Local fund																					
	Municipal		1	41	..					.	2	8	10	11	20	31		.	.	13	28	41
	Native States																					
	Aided																					
	Unaided																					
	Total		2	115			...				2	15	17	11	82	93	.	5	5	13	102	115
Total primary schools			76	4,039		.	.				641	105	746	2 109	533	2,642	514	137	651	3,264	775	4,039
Grand Total			78	4,686	77		77	291	.	291	856	105	961	2,173	533	2,706	514	137	651	3,911	775	4,686

N. B. Figures relating to the Normal School are not given in this table. Hence the difference of one in the number of Schools and 10 in the number of pupils—between this table and table No. III and I.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V. B.

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in the public schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg at the end of the official year 1896—97.

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the lower secondary stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed the lower secondary examination.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
University Education, General. — T A																				
Secondary Schools.																				
For boys—English ...									NIL.											
For																				

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE

Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in Coorg during the official year 1896—97.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (Private.)	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (Private).	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (Private).	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others such as Parsis &c.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1 Master of Arts																				
2 Bachelor of Arts																				
3 B. Sc.																				
4 First B. A.																				
4 First B. Sc.																				
4 First Arts.																				
4 Previous examination...																				
Colleges for professional training—																				
Law—																				
1 Doctor of Law																				
2 Bachelor of Law																				
Medicine—																				
1 M. D.																				
2 M. B.																				
3 L. M. S.																				
4 First M. B.																				
4 First L. M. S.																				
Engineering—																				
1 M. C. E.																				
2 B. C. E.																				
3 L. C. E.																				
4 First L. C. E.																				
Schools of general education—																				
Matriculation	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	
Higher Examination for women...																				
Lower Secondary Examination. English	2	...	...	2	59	...	...	11	70	39	...	...	6	45	1	3	40	1	...	
Lower Secondary Examination. Vernacular	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	
Primary Examination ... English	8	...	6	14	356	...	26	43	425	213	...	13	28	254	...	12	237	2	3	
Primary Examination ... Vernacular	39	3	1	43	479	17	8	4	508	144	16	6	3	169	...	3	162	4	...	
Schools of special instruction—																				
1 Training school vernacular examination for masters. Lower Secondary																				
1 Training school vernacular examination for masters. Primary																				
2 Training school examination for mistresses. Upper																				
2 Training school examination for mistresses. Lower																				
3 Schools of Art examination																				
4 Vernacular Medical examination																				
5 Examination in Engineering																				
6 Examination in Surveying																				
7 Industrial School examination																				

EDUCATION, GEN[illegible] TABLE VII.

Return showing the distribution of Local fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in Coorg for the official year 1896—97.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction. In instns. managed by Local Fund Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In instns. managed by— The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by— The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund & Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University Education.																																
Arts Colleges.					R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.						R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	
English																																
Oriental																																
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.																																
Law																																
Medicine																																
Engineering																																
Total.....																																
[illegible]ral.																																
Secondary schools.																																
For boys ... English																																
For boys ... Vernacular																																
For girls ... English																																
For girls ... Vernacular																																
Total.....																																
Primary schools.																																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	249	280	197	...	1,506	...	385	...	...	1,891	468	...	240	2,599	2,599	
For girls																1	41	44	27	...	631	...	...	...	550	1,181	...	...	...	1,181	1,181	
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	290	324	224	...	2,137	...	385	...	550	3,072	468	...	240	3,780	3,780	
Schools for special instruction.																																
[illegible]raining schools for masters ...																																
[illegible]raining schools for mistresses ...																																
[illegible]ools of Art																																
[illegible] schools																																
[illegible]lical schools																																
[illegible]gineering and Surveying schools ...																																
[illegible]lustrial schools																																
[illegible]her schools																																
Total.....																																
Inspection.																																
[illegible] Arts colleges																																
Professional colleges Training college...																																
Secondary schools																																
Primary schools																																
Special schools other training schools (for gymnastics)																																
[illegible]uildings																																
[illegible]urniture and apparatus (special grants only).																																
Miscellaneous																																
Total.....																																
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	290	324	224	...	2,137	...	385	...	550	3,072	468	...	240	3,780	3,780	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding Houses for the official year 1896—97.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		No. of Boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenue.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowment.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.					
1 Managed by Government	1	92		36	50	6	1,200	..	649 8 0	3,110 0 0	4,979 8 0	
2 Do Local or Municipal Boards												
3 Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards												
4 Unaided by do do												

Residency Press, Bangalore.—6-12-97.—150.